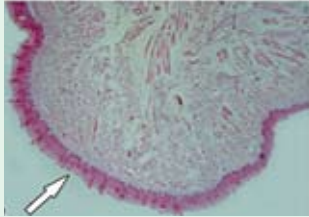


ARTICLES

The effect of ethanolic extract of propolis on radiation-induced mucositis in rats



Histopathologic views of the tongue section covered by fibrinopulverulent membrane. (Hematoxylin & Eosin staining x4)

Ghassemi et al found that propolis is effective in reducing and delaying radiation-induced mucositis in an animal model. This study was carried out on 21 male Wistar rats, age 7-11 weeks, and weighing 160±20g. All rats were irradiated in the head and neck region by an x-ray device at a dose rate of 15 gray (Gy) for 9 minutes and 39 seconds. The daily injection continued for the next 10 days, and the lips and tongues of the rats were examined daily to assess the intensity of lesions induced by irradiation. The first signs of ulcers appeared on the first day, while they appeared on the fourth day.

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Vitreoretinal complications in Yemeni patients with keratorefractive surgery

Treatment	Preoperative laser photo-coagulation	Postoperative laser photo-coagulation	CME	RRD	Total
PRK	18	1	0	0	19
LASIK	39	3	2	2	46
Total	57	4	2	2	65

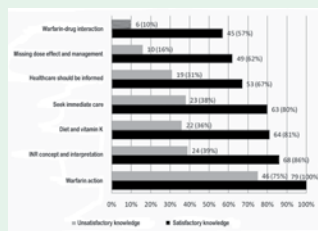
PRK - photorefractive keratotomy, LASIK - laser in situ keratomileusis, CME - cystoid macular edema, RRD - rhegmatogenous retinal detachment

Bamashmus et al conclude that most complications are related to the refractive outcome or to corneal and anterior segment injury. Posterior segment complications are rare, but dilated vitreoretinal assessment is important before and after laser keratorefractive procedures. Patients with suspicious retinal lesions need a comprehensive vitreoretinal evaluation by a retinal specialist. Approximately 1.4% of the 4691 eyes had posterior segment pathology requiring intervention. The preoperative patient evaluation included manifest and cycloplegic refractions, uncorrected visual acuity, best spectacle-corrected visual acuity, slit-lamp biomicroscopy, and dilated vitreoretinal assessment.

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Eyes that had retinal lesions in patients treated with laser keratorefractive procedures in Yemen (2005-2008)

Evaluation of patients' knowledge on warfarin in outpatient anticoagulation clinics in a teaching hospital in Qatar

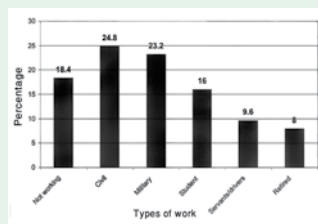


Khudair and Hassens conclude that integrated and multidisciplinary education program may improve the patient's knowledge on warfarin as well as patient's compliance. This might lead to a better anticoagulation control, fewer clinic visits, and decrease in healthcare service load. Special attention should be addressed to geriatric patients and to those patients with low educational level and language barriers. They found that there was a significant difference between the satisfactory knowledge group and the unsatisfactory knowledge group regarding their level of education ($p < 0.0001$).

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Differences between "satisfactory knowledge group" and "unsatisfactory knowledge group" (n=140)

Pattern of use and impact of patient sitters on the quality of healthcare in Saudi Arabia



Al-Asmary et al found that pattern and use of patient sitters in Saudi Arabia is unique where socio-cultural factors play the most important role. This study is another reminder to the healthcare system in KSA, as well as other Arab countries to develop policies that clearly specify patient criteria that support the decision of patient sitter use. Types of the room and patient's age were the significant predictors for the presence of sitters. Patient satisfaction was not significantly associated with the presence, or absence of patient sitters. Three different questionnaires were specifically designed for each group of participants.

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Types of work of the studied patient sitters